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THE

LISBON GUIDE.

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THE

LISBON GUIDE;

CONTAINING

DIRECTIONS TO INVALIDS WHO VISIT LISBON;

WITH

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY,

AND

TABLES OF THE COIN, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES OF PORTUGAL.

LONDON:

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THE

LISBON GUIDE.

WHOEVER has experienced inconveniencies, muſt wiſh to leſſen their effect upon others. A voyage to Liſbon has its peculiar difficulties; I have felt them, and offer to thoſe who ſucceed me in this excurſion, the directions which I found the want of myſelf.

The ſailing of the Liſbon packets from Falmouth is fixed for the Saturday in every week. If there happens to be but one packet in the harbour, it waits for a

ſecond mail: and as this is by no means an unuſual circumſtance, it renders the time of departure very uncertain. The traveller muſt, in theſe caſes, be contented to amuſe himſelf as well as he can for a long time at Falmouth. When our motions depend upon the winds, we muſt learn to bear diſappointments with patience.

The price of the paſſage on board the packet is eighteen guineas; which ſum will not appear ſo exorbitant when it is conſidered that four guineas of it are paid by the captain of the packet to the officers of government. On what grounds this claim is made on the part of government is never explained, and certainly deſerves enquiry, ſince it is contrary to law that money ſhould be demanded from any Britiſh ſubject for the mere privilege of leaving the kingdom.

It will be found not only expenſive, but uſeleſs to take ſervants to Liſbon: every

every attention is ſupplied on board the packet by the ſteward; and a valet de place anſwers every purpoſe better in Liſbon. An Engliſh ſervant at Liſbon is generally diſcontented, while his total ignorance of the language renders him a burthen rather than an aſſiſtance. An Engliſh carriage is likewiſe wholly unſerviceable at Liſbon, as the mules would be incapable of drawing it up the ſteep ſtreets. Every neceſſary that can be deſired by an invalid is ſupplied on board the packets.

It will be a great convenience if Portugueſe coin can be procured at Falmouth at the rate of thirty-ſix ſhillings, for what are called ſix-and-thirty pieces. The merchants at Liſbon take advantage of the difficulty which ſtrangers find in being ſupplied with money; and while they draw upon your Engliſh banker for the full value of the nominal ſum, they inſiſt upon paying half of it in Portugueſe paper money, which is often at a depreciation

of fifteen per cent. and by this means a ſtranger may frequently loſe not leſs than ten per cent. upon the money he procures from his Liſbon correſpondent.

It will be neceſſary to take out every article of wearing apparel, as none can be had at Liſbon, but at an extravagant price. Soap, butter, potatoes, and fiſh ſauce, cannot be bought at Liſbon. A newſpaper will be found almoſt an eſſential luxury; for though continental intelligence reaches Liſbon ſooner by the way of Madrid than Falmouth, yet whereever an Engliſhman may be, England is ſtill the place where his thoughts and affections center. Whoever is fond of reading muſt take his library with him; for though the Liſbon bookſellers have all the French authors that find grace in the eyes of the inquiſition, no modern publications, or Engliſh books, are to be met with. Moſt of the above articles, together with a liberal aſſortment of books, are ſold by Mrs. Doherty, ſtationer, in Falmouth,

Falmouth, and every accommodation in ſending parcels is afforded by the kindneſs and politeneſs of the captains of the packets. Every thing elſe may be found in Liſbon by means of a little activity and enquiry.

Invalids, who are liable to be detained ſome time at Falmouth, are fortunate in having the beſt medical aſſiſtance. Dr. Luke, the ingenious author of a paper on Nitrous Acid, in Dr. Beddoes's Weſt Country Contributions, is the reſident phyſician; Mr. Trevoſo and Mr. Fox are the moſt eminent apothecaries.

Though the packets are all extremely convenient, ſome of them neceſſarily poſſeſs advantages which are wanting in others; but none in ſo great a degree as to make it worth while to delay the voyage: they are at preſent four in number, and uſually ſail in the following order: the Prince Adolphus, the Prince of Wales, the Walſingham, and the King George.

To theſe another is ſhortly to be added, called the Prince Erneſt.

There are few ſituations in which ladies and invalids are expoſed to circumſtances ſo revolting to their uſual habits, as on board ſhip. Competition has, however, introduced ſo great a degree of accommodation in the Liſbon packets, that they are far ſuperior to thoſe which ſail from any other port in the kingdom.

Let no appearance of fine weather prevent the paſſenger, eſpecially if an invalid, from providing himſelf with an abundance of warm clothing; all ladies ſhould wear flannel next the ſkin; and fleecy hoſiery is particularly to be recommended. The ſhip is at all times damp, and the changes from heat to cold often ſudden and extreme.

Many ſpecifics have been given for ſea ſickneſs, but none with effect. Some relief may be expected from opium or ether:

oranges

oranges or lemons will neutralize the bile and be found very palatable. Cold meat is preferable to hot; and much drink ought to be avoided. Tamarinds will remove the coſtiveneſs uſually experienced on a voyage; but, perhaps, after all, the only remedy againſt ſea ſickneſs is to lie down, and wait patiently till habit accuſtoms the head and ſtomach to the motion of the ſhip. Aromatic vinegar, or burning nitre, will purify the air, and be found very refreſhing in cloſe cabins; and it will be convenient for invalids to take ſoft pillows with them, and feet warmers, or caſes of tin, to hold hot water. The voyage to Liſbon will generally be found very agreeable. The atmoſphere brightens every day; and the play of the ſun-beams upon the water, and the ſenſible approach to a warmer climate, makes even the monotony of a ſea voyage delightful. Still theſe promiſes are treacherous; and, if the invalid is tempted to ſtay upon deck after ſunſet, the cold evening wind and ſea dews

will ſeverely puniſh his imprudence. Many conſumptive people are known to receive great benefit from the ſea, and perhaps a permanent cure is not experienced in thoſe caſes, only becauſe the voyage is not continued long enough: where this is diſtinctly perceived, good ſenſe certainly directs that another voyage ſhould be undertaken without delay. Frequent convoys go from Liſbon to Gibraltar, and, by enquiring at the Exchange, ſhips may be heard of bound to the different ports in Italy; in the calm and temperate climate of the Mediterranean, all the advantages of a ſea voyage may be obtained, without the danger of cold from ſudden variations of temperature.

On arriving at Liſbon, it will be prudent in an invalid, before he leaves the ſhip, to ſend to Mr. Williams, the maſter of the hotel. He is extremely civil and attentive, and will bring a carriage to the landing-place, and a paſs from the Engliſh Envoy to take the baggage on ſhore,

ſhore, without the delay and inconvenience of its paſſing through the hands of the harpies at the Cuſtom-houſe. Williams's hotel is juſtly preferred upon firſt arriving at Liſbon, from its vicinity to the landing-place, and his exertions to accommodate and be uſeful to ſtrangers; but from being ſituated in the lower town and in the middle of a public ſtreet, it is not ſo well ſuited for the reſidence of invalids, to whom noiſe and impure air would be prejudicial.

The prices at Williams's are about ſix ſhillings a day for eating; two ſhillings and ſixpence for ſervants. Rooms and wine are charged ſeparately. A Portugueſe valet, who underſtands French or Engliſh, muſt be hired to ſerve as an interpreter and guide; his wages are about two ſhillings and ſixpence a day. The exceſſive filth of the ſtreets renders a carriage abſolutely neceſſary; there is no venturing out in the evening, without the riſk of a pail being emptied on one's head.

head. The carriage may be taken for the whole or half of a day; the charge for the former is thirteen ſhillings, equal in Porugueſe money to five new crowns, of which one is for the driver. Boats may be had at different prices according to their ſize; and it will generally be found a cheap and pleaſant way, inſtead of paſſing through the ſtreets, to take a boat at a place near Buenos Ayres, called the *Roche*, and land at the Exchange, or wherever your buſineſs may call you. Every attempt will at firſt be made by the boatmen to impoſe on you, but when they find you aware of this circumſtance, they will be contented with the cuſtomary fare, which, when the wind and tide are not particularly unfavourable, is about eight vintens, or a ſhilling, to the Exchange.

Buenos Ayres, the ſuburb generally reſorted to by ſtrangers, poſſeſſes the advantages of pure air, and comparative cleanlineſs and retirement. The princi-

pal

pal lodgings are kept by Mrs. Dove, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Lawrence, and Mrs. Gieſler. A boarding-houſe is to be preferred to a lodging, as there are few who have attempted to keep houſe upon firſt going to Liſbon, who have not found reaſon to regret the experiment. A ſtranger is conſidered as the lawful victim of plunder; and the moſt inceſſant vigilance is not ſufficient to counteract the diſadvantages ariſing from the ignorance of the language, and of the prices of the market. When ſome knowledge of theſe is acquired, and ſervants can be found in whom perfect confidence may be repoſed, it will be found an advantageous plan, if there are ſeveral perſons in family, to take a houſe or lodgings.

The elevated ſituation of Buenos Ayres, gives the air a keenneſs which is prejudicial in certain ſtages of conſumption. To invalids of this deſcription, Boulnois' hotel, in the *Calçada d' Estrella*, is recommended; where every convenience will

will be found, together with a decent table d'hote, at which Portugueſe company may ſometimes be ſeen. Rundle's hotel, which is ſituated higher up in Buenos Ayres, is much ſmaller and inferior in point of accommodation.

In caſe of arrival at Liſbon in the ſpring, it will be neceſſary to procure moſquito nets; theſe inſects, with vermin and dirt of every deſcription, put the faſtidiouſneſs of an Engliſhman to a ſevere trial; a little good humour, where peeviſhneſs is vain, will be the beſt remedy againſt theſe evils which are only felt when the mind knows no greater misfortune.

The ſudden change in the evening from heat to cold, is one of the principal defects in the Liſbon climate; invalids muſt guard againſt it by wearing even warmer clothing than they have been uſed to in England. This is the more neceſſary as fire-places are ſeldom to be found in ſitting-rooms, and a hole is generally pierced through

through the wall, below the window, to let out the rain which beats in above. A Portugueſe cloak, called a *capota*, will be found very comfortable; and being conſtantly worn by the natives, probably it is well adapted to the climate.

Letters of introduction are of great ſervice at Liſbon, the hoſpitality and benevolence of the factory being continually exerted towards ſtrangers who are well recommended.

The court of Liſbon is gloomy, and ſeldom viſited by ſtrangers; nor do the corps diplomatique diſplay the ſplendour which is cuſtomary in the other capitals of Europe. The principal amuſements conſiſt of the opera, the factory ball, and private aſſemblies, which, however, are very rare among the natives.

The opera, in reſpect of ſingers, may be conſidered as ſuperior to that of London; the celebrated Creſcentini, who is the

the principal manager, reigns without an equal either in ſcience, or vocal powers. Formerly the bigotry of the court excluded females from the ſtage, and their parts were not ungracefully performed by men; but ſince the regency of the prince of Brazil, women have been allowed to act, and the principal female ſinger at preſent is alſo a ſcientific performer on the violin. When an opera-box is taken, the key of it, with the number of the box, is given to the perſon who engages it; and, by this method, all confuſion, with reſpect to places, is avoided. The whole ſplendour of the opera-houſe is confined to the ſtage, which is decorated with claſſic taſte, while the company are ſo ſparingly ſupplied with lights that they can ſcarcely diſtinguiſh each other. It is poſſibly owing to this defect, that the houſe is ſo in differently attended, particularly by female ſpectators; in truth, what charms can muſic boaſt, to be placed in competition with the pleaſure of exhibiting a pretty face or a new dreſs?

The ceremonies of the Popiſh religion, eſpecially on particular feſtivals, are naturally objects of curioſity to an Engliſhman; but however they may amuſe, they cannot pleaſe. The heart has no ſhare in the mechaniſm of this religion; and the illuſion is deſtroyed by the attempt to realize and exhibit to the ſenſes, ideas too vaſt for diſtinct conception. The ſimple and ſublime fervour of devotion is unknown among the Portugueſe; and, as extremes often produce each other, bigotry and atheiſm are found together at Liſbon; the former evidently declining, while the latter encreaſes with rapidity. The Inquiſition, like the veſtiges of the earthquake, excites terror only from the recollection of its former power. The myſteries of the Roman church are gradually undermined by the ſpirit of enquiry, which diſtinguiſhes the preſent age, and which extends its influence even to Portugal.

On ſome of the principal feſtivals, the Patriarch

Patriarch officiates as Pope in the church of the *Ajuda* at Belem; and this ecremony, by the pontifical ſplendour employed on the occaſion, is rendered the moſt intereſting of all the religious ſpectacles. Proceſſions without number may be ſeen at Eaſter, under the guidance of your valet de place; and ſometimes when the opera ſingers are employed, the muſic in the churches is worth hearing. In the church of St. Roque there are three excellent paintings in moſaick work brought from Italy. Churches, convents, the aqueduct, the gardens, and muſeum, at Belem, complete the routine of ſights that are uſually preſented to the ſtranger's curioſity.

Perſons in bad health frequently derive much benefit and amuſement from riding on *burros*, or, in plain Engliſh, aſſes; their motion is much eaſier than that of a horſe or carriage, and may be borne by invalids afflicted with a pain in the ſide; they are ſo perfectly ſafe, that they may be rode in many places where walking would

would be difficult and almoſt dangerous. The appearance of a perſon thus mounted, which ſeems ſomewhat ridiculous to an Engliſhman, is perfectly familiar at Liſbon. The pleaſanteſt rides are immediately about Buenos Ayres, towards Belem, or to the aqueduct.

It will be found almoſt indiſpenſable to acquire as much of the Portugueſe language as will enable you to purchaſe articles at a ſhop, and to give your orders to the driver of your carriage. Signior Emmanuel Lourenço, one of the ſecretaries to the poſt-office, is the beſt teacher of Portugueſe; and may be heard of at Williams's hotel, or at Monſieur Borrell's, Bookſeller, in the ſtreet called *Rua dos Martyres*.

On the whole, after the ſtranger, with the aſſiſtance of theſe directions, has got over the embarraſſment of his firſt arrival, Liſbon, with temper and activity, may be made a very pleaſant reſidence; the beauty

of the climate alone overbalancing a thouſand inconveniences.

Perſons who have gone to Liſbon for their health, and have recovered, are frequently in too great haſte to return. The climate of Liſbon and England are ſo different, that unleſs the health is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed by at leaſt a twelvemonth's ſtay in Portugal, the tranſition from a good to a bad climate is likely to be more injurious than the former change was beneficial. The heat of the ſummer may be avoided by retiring to the mountains of Cintra, where the air is cool and refreſhing, while Liſbon, at only fifteen miles diſtance, is abſolutely intolerable. The ſtranger who viſits Cintra will find his moſt romantic ideas of mountain ſcenery realized. The pictureſque rocks, the fantaſtic ramification of the cork-trees, the deep glens covered with groves of orange and lemon-trees, the ſtreams guſhing acroſs the roads, the freſh verdure of the foliage, the perfume of the air, the

ſolitude

ſolitude and ſilence of the ſcene, preſent a pleaſure to every ſenſe, of which the inhabitant of theſe northern regions has no conception. After all the difficulties of the voyage, after all the inconveniences of a foreign country, after all the filth of Liſbon, the traveller, who ſpends a week at Cintra, will think his ſufferings amply rewarded.

DESCRIPTION OF LISBON.

AFTER having given ſo much good advice, I may be allowed to gratify my humour for deſcription; and while I indulge myſelf in the pleaſure of recalling impreſſions which will never again be felt with equal force, I ſhall aſſiſt the imagination of the reader without anticipating ſo much of the picture as to deſtroy the charm of novelty on his firſt landing. The approach to land, always intereſting to the paſſenger, is rendered doubly ſo to the invalid, whoſe apprehenſions from the ocean and from the licenſed pirates of modern Europe are now at an end. The qualms of ſea-ſickneſs are no longer felt; a new world dawns on the imagination; and curioſity enlivens and invigorates every faculty. The rock of Cintra is

ſcarcely

ſcarcely in ſight, before the pilot-boat makes its appearance. The formidable prow, advanced and armed with iron Spikes, might awaken the recollection of the old Grecian form of boat-building; but the uncouth aſpect and wild geſtures of the crew, and their angry voices, which the buſtle of the moment raiſes to a diſcordant and ſqueaking tone, forcibly tell you that it is navigated by barbarians. Such is the fury and anxiety expreſſed in every feature, that the inexperienced ſpectator fancies their boat in danger of being ſunk by the packet. The buſtle of getting the pilot on board being over, his ſtrange dreſs and figure are ſurveyed at leiſure; frequently not without an attempt on his part to profit by your curioſity. Money, ſhoes, ſtockings, and hat, are each in turn made objects of requeſt by this modeſt petitioner.

But the eye is now more pleaſingly engaged: we are croſſing the bar, and behold in ſecurity, though not entirely

without apprehenſion, the Atlantic heaving its vaſt waves on the ſhallows, where they are broken and mixed in white ſpray with the clouds. On one ſide Cintra rears its head. Its rugged points, crowned with religious fanes, ſeem to forbid all approach but to the foot of ſuperſtition. On the ſouth extends a range of hills, from the baſis of which a long tract of ſand ſtretches towards an inſulated fort called the *Bougio*. Here, in dungeons extending far beneath the ſea, ſome of the Portugueſe nobility have pined out a wretched exiſtence. Perhaps at this moment ſome ſufferer, hated for his virtues, and feared for his abilities, liſtens to the wave that daſhes over his head, and feels himſelf for ever excluded from man and nature!

On the oppoſite ſide to the Bougio are the forts of *Cascaes* and *St. Julien's*, and far to the right the city of *Belem*, which covers the hills with its white buildings extending as far as Liſbon. The country, though

though not rich in verdure, is variegated by orange gardens, aloes, and plantations of the duſky olive. All this ſcenery brightened by a cloudleſs ſky, its novelty and ſingularity increaſed by the ſudden tranſition, without ſhade or gradation, from the wintry barrenneſs of England to the luxuriance of a ſouthern climate, reminds the ſpectator of the viſions of his childhood, and produces all the effects of magic and enchantment.

As we paſs the caſtle of Belem, the river becomes narrower, and we obtain a more diſtinct view of houſes, convents, and churches, gradually riſing in one vaſt amphitheatre from the edge of the river. This is agreeably contraſted by the oppoſite ſhore, which is high, wild, and abrupt. Here the devaſtation of the earthquake ſtill ſeems recent. The land is tumbled together in great maſſes; and, excepting the neat village of *Almada*, the fantaſtic outline is interrupted only by a ſolitary convent, a ſmall bat-

tery, and a few ſcattered warehouſes. The great concourſe of ſhipping from different nations, the multitude of boats of different kinds which are moving upon the river in various directions, add life to the picture, and by raiſing ideas of induſtry and opulence, give an additional intereſt to the moſt magnificent ſcene that can be imagined. The Tagus again widens beyond the point of the town, and preſents an immenſe expanſe of water terminated by a chain of mountains.

The harbour is the fineſt and moſt important in the world: every advantage of ſituation with reſpect to Europe, as well as circumſtances of a more local nature, tend to make Liſbon the center of commerce. Though the Engliſhman generally views foreign proſperity with an envious eye, yet he muſt lament that ſuperſtition and arbitrary power ſhould be able to render the greateſt natural advantages unproductive.

On landing at Liſbon, the ſingularity is juſt ſufficient to provoke ſome ſenſations of the ludicrous. The deſcriptions in Don Quixote and Gil Blas, appear at once to be realized; the carriages drawn by mules, the fat friars, the fidalgos, characterized by the melancholy gentility, repreſented in the plays of Ben Johnſon, are as unexpected as if we had never known that every thing was ſtationary in Portugal, and that in countries where civilization has made no progreſs, the manners of the laſt century are the ſame as thoſe of the preſent. On entering Williams's hotel, formerly the reſidence of the French ambaſſador, the dirt is not at firſt perceived; the high rooms, the folding doors, and long windows opening to the floor, and admitting the ſunſhine dazzling and hot even in the midſt of winter, with the view of the garden filled with plants which are exotics in England, give the ſtranger no unpleaſing idea of the country he is to inhabit. Diſtance and novelty are moſt

favourable

favourable to the appearance of Liſbon; as ſoon as our acquaintance increaſes, the charm diſſolves. Miſery and filth meet the eye in every diſguſting ſhape, while the noſe is aſſailed by the mingled effluvia of *sardinhos* frying in rancid oil, and of the remains of fiſh putrefying in the ſtreets upon mounds of filth of a ſtill worſe deſcription. A conſiderable ſum is paid to the intendant of the police for the purpoſe of cleanſing the city; but the work is very negligently performed, and the government, either through the fear of calling a powerful individual to account, or from an indifference to cleanlineſs, which ſeems natural to the Portugueſe, connive at the miſapplication of the public money. What little can be ſeen of the interior of the houſes through the open doors and windows, preſents an appearance of dirt and comfortleſs penury, in which the traces of oppreſſion are deeply impreſſed. Groups of beggars, moſt of whom are ſtrong and perfectly fit for labour, are ſeen collected round the gates

of

of convents, waiting for the daily tribute which bigotry, for it deſerves not the title of benevolence, is accuſtomed to prepare for them. Charity is little known in Liſbon; but much is given in alms to purchaſe the repetition of prayers, which it is ſuppoſed may liberate the ſoul from its ſufferings in purgatory. Alms-giving is conſidered the ſure price of pardon for every tranſgreſſion; and the clergy, who ſhare largely in the poſſeſſions of the devout, find it their intereſt to encourage a maxim ſo pernicious to true morality.

If not poſſeſſed of more than ordinary fortitude, turn aſide, reader, from the wretches who lie baſking under the ſunny walls, expoſing their mutilated bodies in a manner ſhocking to decency, and equally unfavourable to benevolence, ſince, in the emotions it inſpires, pity is for the moment wholly overpowered by horror and diſguſt. There are ſalutary laws in exiſtence for the regulation of beggars; but like moſt others here, in which the public intereſt

alone

alone is concerned, they are totally neglected.

This picture, however, is not undiverſified by objects of an entertaining nature. Women lolling over latticed balconies, men parading in enormous cocked hats, and enveloped to the chin in the capota, which rivals the ancient toga in the gracefulneſs of its folds, carts drawn by oxen, water-carriers, muleteers, aſſes, and prieſts, form altogether a ſingular and often laughable aſſemblage.

The houſes, which are chiefly of ſtone, are large, well built, and, notwithſtanding the horrors of the great earthquake are ſtill freſh in remembrance, in general lofty. In the conſtruction of ſome of them, indeed, precautions are taken to obviate the effects of a ſimilar event, by leaving the principal beams and rafters unconnected with the walls, which, thus forming merely a caſe for the woodwork, might fall and leave the principal

parts

parts of the houſe ſtanding; but ſome doubt may be juſtly entertained reſpecting the probable efficacy of ſuch a plan. Many houſes are alſo, with a view to the ſame deſirable end, built entirely of wood and plaiſter. The ſlight ſhocks which are ſo frequently felt at Liſbon, ſeem to indicate that ſome volcanic operations of nature are ſtill going on, which may poſſibly once more deſolate this unhappy city. Some have even gone ſo far as to aſſign a period of about an hundred and fifty years for the probable recurrence of this dreadful accident, as ſeveral conſiderable earthquakes have happened with nearly this interval between them, though none have been ſo deſtructive in their effects as that of 1755. The preſent ſecurity of the Portugueſe appears to proceed from their conſidering ſuch a calamity, rather as the immediate act of an avenging Providence, than as a phenomenon depending on a train of natural cauſes. The houſes are for the moſt part occupied by ſeparate families; there

is a kitchen to each ſuite of rooms; and the ground floor is either a ſhop or a ſtable. For this reaſon the entrance even into the beſt houſes is extremely mean and unpromiſing. A public ſtaircaſe is no where remarkable for cleanlineſs; here it uſually rivals the ſtreets.

The ſtranger will obſerve many houſes diſtinguiſhed by black croſſes, which he will ſoon learn are to denote a ſpot where murder has been committed; and wooden croſſes, raiſed for the ſame purpoſe on little mounds of earth, are ſeen on the high roads; but he muſt not, merely from the number of theſe melancholy memorials, form his opinion reſpecting the ſanguinary character of the people, without being told that care is taken to perpetuate them, and that many in fact have ſtood for centuries. Aſſaſſinations are by no means ſo frequent among the Portugueſe as writers have commonly repreſented. That they occur oftener in Portugal than in many other countries,

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is not to be denied; but this is not ſo much to be attributed to the vindictive diſpoſition of the people, as to the indulgence of their religion, and the total ſupineneſs of their laws. The altar ſtill affords a ſanctuary to the murderer; abſolution is ſtill venal; and ſuch is either the remiſſneſs, or the miſtaken lenity of the legiſlature, that during the laſt twenty years there have not been more than four or five inſtances of capital puniſhment. The courſe of juſtice in all caſes is ſo much impeded by private influence, that that there is ſcarcely any crime, except treaſon, which an individual, who has powerful friends, may not commit with impunity. Private revenge is naturally reſorted to by the injured, where the means of public redreſs are denied. One of the higheſt puniſhments which the criminal ſuffers, is the delay of being brought to trial; but this falls on the innocent as well as the guilty; and it not unfrequently happens, that after death has releaſed the priſoner from a long and miſerable

miſerable confinement, the ſentence of the judge at length declares his innocence. There is no proviſion made here for the maintenance of priſoners, who, if unprovided with money, or deſtitute of friends, depend for their exiſtence ſolely on the precarious ſupply of public bounty: and as this ſupply often fails, ſometimes through an unuſual increaſe in the number of perſons confined, but oftener through the miſmanagement and peculations of the officers appointed to receive it, the degree of miſery to which the wretched ſufferer is frequently expoſed, almoſt exceeds the bounds of credibility. The priſon of the *Limoeiro*, which is generally full, contains near four thouſands perſons.

The power of the inquiſition, or eccleſiaſtical court, which had long ſince ceaſed to be formidable, was totally cruſhed by the late king, who, in ſubjecting all its decrees to the reviſal of his privy council previous to their being carried into exe-

cution, reduced it to the rank of an ordinary tribunal of juſtice. It is not impoſſible, however, that this court may one day re-aſſume its terrors; and, indeed, to effect this change, nothing ſeems wanting but a little more bigotry in the monarch, or a little more energy or addreſs in the grand inquiſitor. As the preſident of this tribunal is uſually the royal confeſſor, no limit can be aſſigned to his poſſible influence over a weak and ſuperſtitious prince. The priſon of the Inquiſition is a large building, which forms one ſide of a ſquare called the *Rocio*, ſituated at the end of the new ſtreets leading immediately from the Exchange.

There is an inner court which is generally open and may be entered, but the windows are all carefully cloſed, and nothing is to be ſeen which gives it even the appearance of being inhabited. The Portugueſe, however, never paſs it without a ſilent horror; and it has been imagined by many, that the ſtillneſs which

reigns in the exterior of the building, is only adopted to elude enquiry, and to conceal more effectually the dreadful ſchemes of puniſhment which are carrying on in the vaſt chain of ſubterranean dungeons with which it is ſuppoſed to be connected. But it is probable that this popular opinion has no foundation, and that the preſent dread of the holy office is merely an effect of national habit continued from the times in which its power was, in reality, ſufficiently terrible to afford juſt foundation for ſtories of this nature.

In almoſt every ſtreet are ſeen images of ſaints encloſed in glaſs caſes, ſome of the principal of which are never paſſed by the Portugueſe without their raiſing their hats, and repeating a ſhort prayer. When the traveller obſerves the numerous little arms and legs, moulded in wax and ſuſpended near theſe ſaints as votive offerings for the miraculous influence which they have exerted in the healing art, he may perhaps be tempted, either

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to abandon the opinion that miracles have ceaſed, or to adopt a greater degree of caution in all his reaſonings on this ſubject, from conſidering the eaſe with which a fondneſs for the marvellous can convert a ſimple proceſs of nature into a ſuppoſed violation of its eſtabliſhed laws. Theſe images are illuminated at night; and, excepting a few in the new ſtreets, there are no other lamps in the city. St. Anthony is the great patron of Liſbon. This favourite ſaint has been promoted to conſiderable rank in the army, and the emoluments attached to his ſtation have been paid into the hands of a ſteward or agent appointed to receive and apply them to religious purpoſes. Numerous inſtances are upon record of his great military proweſs; and, ſince it is to him that the ſeamen always addreſs their prayers for favourable winds, it may alſo be preſumed that he poſſeſſes conſiderable power over the elements. Every veſſel has its tutelar ſaint, without whoſe aſſiſtance but little dependence would be placed

upon nautical ſkill by the ſuperſtitious mariners.

The proceſſion of the hoſt carried out to the ſick, is frequently met in the ſtreets of Liſbon; and it may be uſeful to remind the reader, that at leaſt ſome outward reſpect is due to the cuſtoms and eſtabliſhed prejudices of the country in which he reſides. Whatever contempt he may ſecretly entertain for this piece of mummery, it becomes a queſtion of prudence, whether he will take off his hat, rather than expoſe himſelf to the inſults of a brutal populace. When curioſity has been once gratified by a ſight of this proceſſion, the ſtranger, warned by a bell of its appearance, will generally turn aſide to avoid it.

In an evening, pictures of ſaints are carried about accompanied with choriſters and torch-bearers begging alms for the church; and the harmony of theſe bands, though their voices are far from delicate,

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and though they are uſually defective in muſical ſkill, yet when mellowed by diſtance it produces an agreeable effect.

The ſhews of Lent are by no means ſo ſplendid nor ſo much talked of as formerly; which circumſtance furniſhes one of the ſtrongeſt evidences of the decline of the Roman catholic religion in this country.

The proceſſions conſiſt of the tutelar ſaints of the different churches and convents, carried on the ſhoulders of barefooted penitents, to whom this ſervice is enjoined as a penance, and accompanied by the monks of their reſpective orders. Of theſe images ſome are ſhocking, but far the greater number ridiculous. The various ſtages of Chriſt's paſſion are repreſented by naked figures of painted wood, in which the livid fleſh and ſtreaming wounds are juſt imitated well enough to excite a degree of horror. The virgin is decorated with jewels, ſilks and gauzes

in all the elegance of modern taſte; the apoſtles are no leſs brilliant; and, among the ſaints, it ſeems a conteſt who ſhall be fineſt. The hoſt follows in the rear of this ſplendid train, which is cloſed by a band of ſoldiers, bearing their muſkets with fixed bayonets, and accompanied with martial muſic. The moſt magnificent of theſe proceſſions, which are repeated weekly during Lent, is that of the *Corpo de Deos.*

At Eaſter the ladies parade the ſtreets in their richeſt attire to viſit the churches, which are ſtrewed with roſemary and perfumed with flowers and frankincenſe; the altars are brilliantly illuminated; all the moſt coſtly ornaments are diſplayed; and the whole city exhibits a ſcene of unuſual gaiety. It has been already noticed, that the patriarchal ceremony at *Belem* will be found one of the moſt intereſting to the Engliſh traveller. Franciſco Saldanha, the preſent patriarch, is the third who has enjoyed the patriarchal

dignity

dignity to which he was raiſed by king Joſeph in the year 1759. Next to the monarch he is the moſt conſiderable perſonage in the kingdom; and in the form of his dreſſes, and the order of his ceremonies, is a perfect repreſentative of the Pope. His age and venerable figure might command reſpect, if ſome circumſtances of his private life were leſs notorious.

The royal hoſpital at Liſbon is not inferior to any ſimilar eſtabliſhment in Europe. Perſons of every nation and every religion are received without difficulty; and though the medical treatment they experience is, perhaps, not of the firſt rate, yet ſuch is the benefit derived from a ſtrict attention to cleanlineſs and diet, that not more than one in ten, as it appears from an average account of many years, die out of the whole number admitted. The wards are ſpacious, clean, and ſufficiently aired. The

principal ſurgeon, who has ſtudied in England, is accounted a ſkilful operator.

An hoſpital has been built by the Engliſh factory adjoining to their burial ground; but the plan appears too contracted, and by no means conſiſtent with the uſual liberality of that reſpectable body.

The ignorance and jealouſy of the Portugueſe naturally indiſpoſe them to the pleaſures of converſation and ſociety. Their viſits are accordingly unfrequent and ceremonious. An extraordinary propenſity to gaming aſſembles a few card-parties, to which an old dowager or two is admitted, while the younger and more attractive of the ſex are generally excluded. But jealouſy itſelf muſt bow to religion. The wife regularly claims her privilege of attending maſs, where ſufficient opportunities occur to carry on a tender correſpondence. The ſpirit of intrigue which is ſaid to characteriſe the

Liſbon

Liſbon ladies, has always been much exaggerated; it certainly prevails in ſome degree, and is the natural reſult of the caution which ſecludes them from ſociety. Conſtant and unmerited ſuſpicion, which no circumſpection can prevent, renders them in the end leſs anxious to avoid the conduct which may juſtify it. However negligent in their domeſtic œconomy, the Portugueſe women are remarkable for neatneſs when they appear abroad; and perhaps this attention to dreſs is alſo to be attributed to their ſecluded mode of life, which has a tendency to weaken conjugal attachment, and to render them more fond of general admiration.

The *Passeio publico*, near the ſquare of the *Rocio*, is the only public garden in Liſbon. Its walks are unintereſting; and, except in ſummer, uſually damp and cold. It is but little frequented, probably becauſe the cloak, ſo favourite an article of dreſs among the Portugueſe, is refuſed admittance.

admittance. From theſe circumſtances, and from its being ſituated in an inconvenient part of the town, it will be but ſeldom viſited by the invalid, to whom the loſs will be well ſupplied by the gardens of the convent of *Necessidades*. Acceſs to theſe is eaſily procured; and as they are in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres, they will afford a favourite and delightful retreat. My female readers will hear with regret, that ladies are not permitted to enter the ſacred bounds of this little paradiſe. There is a good library belonging to the convent, which is open from two o'clock till the evening.

The public library, ſituated in the *Praça do Commercio*, is an eſtabliſhment which reflects the higheſt national credit on the Portugueſe. It conſiſts of about ſixty-two thouſand volumes, in various languages, extremely well arranged according to the different departments of ſcience. There are catalogues in each room, with every convenience for writ-

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ing, and perſons attending to reach the books. Few modern works are at preſent to be found here; but it is intended to procure all thoſe which it is not inconſiſtent with the policy of the government to admit. The department of hiſtory is the moſt complete. The library is open from eight to one o'clock, except on Tueſdays and Fridays, on which days it is open from two to ſeven o'clock in the evening.

The perſons employed as porters, and in all common labour at Liſbon, are uſually Galicians, who come here to provide themſelves with the means of ſubſiſtence, and return to their native mountains to enjoy the fruits of their labours. The honeſty of this worthy claſs of people is no leſs remarkable than their induſtry; articles of value are frequently entruſted to their care; and I never heard of an inſtance in which this confidence had been abuſed. The indolent Portugueſe, who knows not how to appreciate the

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value of honourable induſtry, looks with contempt on the *Galego* whom nature has made in every reſpect ſo much his ſuperior; for the open countenance and robuſt make of the Galician diſtinguiſh him, no leſs than his conſtant employment and activity, from the natives of Portugal.

Thoſe who reſide in the lower town will find it pleaſant to become ſubſcribers to the Engliſh aſſembly-rooms, where politics, cards, and billiards, furniſh amuſement every evening to the gentlemen of the factory. To theſe inducements, a ball on Thurſdays adds all the attractions of female beauty and elegance.

There is a Portugueſe theatre at Liſbon, and plays are alſo repreſented by Portugueſe performers at the Italian opera-houſe; but the dramatic taſte of the people is not yet ſufficiently refined to render theſe performances intereſting

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to the ſtranger. The well-known ſtory of Ignes de Caſtro forms the ſubject of one of their beſt and moſt favourite pieces, which rivals any of the modern productions of the Engliſh ſtage in noiſe, ſplendour, and confuſion.

The pantomimic ſhews, ſometimes repreſented in Lent, exhibit a curious ſpecies of entertainment, in which the ludicrous is ſo ſtrangely blended with the religious, as to relax the gravity of the moſt ſanctified ſpectator.

Among the amuſements of Liſbon, Bull-feaſts are ſtill to be numbered; but as the deſcription of them is probably familiar to the reader, I ſhall only remark that the intereſt which theſe barbarous ſpectacles formerly excited, principally by the hazard and addreſs of the combatants, now ſeems to have no other foundation than in the cruel tortures to which the animal is expoſed, while his muffled horns and total want of natural ferocity

ferocity render him the victim, rather than the adverſary of his ſavage deſtroyers.

It is proper to pay an early viſit to our ambaſſador, to requeſt his protection as an Engliſh ſubject. A letter of introtroduction for this purpoſe, though deſirable, is not required. For thoſe who reſide in private lodgings, it is alſo adviſeable to ſend in their names and places of abode to the intendant of the pariſh; for want merely of this precaution, ſome Engliſh gentlemen of reſpectability were, not long ſince, ſeized in the moſt arbitrary and inſulting manner, and conducted to the public priſon of the *Limoiero*.

Particular caution is at all times to be recommended in the expreſſion of political opinions; for when once they are known to be hoſtile to the government, the moſt careful and correct conduct, as recent examples have ſhewn, will be inſufficient to protect the ſtranger from its vengeance. This ſeverity of the Portugueſe

gueſe government, which ariſes from a dread of the introduction of French principles, has been but lately exerciſed; and it ſeems hitherto to have been attended with very little ſucceſs; for there is reaſon to believe that the modern opinions of that nation have long ſince found their way to the univerſity of Coimbra, from which copious ſource they have been diffuſed to all parts of the kingdom. The works of Rouſſeau, Voltaire, Helvetius, and Mirabeau, have been circulated in manuſcript, and are now familiar to moſt of the ſtudents. The reader may form ſome notion of the change which this circumſtance is likely to produce in the opinions of the public at large, when he is informed that not fewer than a thouſand ſcholars are annually matriculated at Coimbra; a number which probably exceeds that of all the ſtudents who are entered, during the ſame period, at our univerſities of Cambridge, Oxford, and Edinburgh.

This account will appear extraordinary, when the population of Portugal is compared with that of England; but it will no longer excite any ſurprize, when it is underſtood that there are ſcarcely any ſchools in this kingdom, either public or private, and that Coimbra is almoſt the only place where literary education can be obtained. To this conſideration muſt alſo be added that of the great number of perſons brought up to the church and the law, to many of the former, and to all of the latter, of whom an academical education is indiſpenſable, and the enormous diſproportion which theſe two profeſſions bear to the other claſſes of ſociety in Portugal.

The univerſity was firſt eſtabliſhed in Liſbon, in the year 1290; but was removed from thence to Coimbra, on account of the continual quarrels between the ſtudents and the inhabitants of the city. A college of Jeſuits at Evora was alſo

alſo converted into an unverſity by a bull from Rome in the ſixteenth century, but it has long ſince been united to the univerſity of Coimbra. Although from the defective plans of ſtudy, which have hitherto prevailed in this univerſity, and particularly from the great attention beſtowed upon polemical divinity, and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, Portugueſe literature is ſtill in its infancy; yet from the rapid decline of ſuperſtition, and the encreaſing facility of communication with the learned of other countries, there is reaſon to hope that the progreſs of ſcience will not be much longer retarded, and that in the cultivation of uſeful learning, Portugal will ſhortly emulate the more enlightened nations of Europe.

The Royal Academy of Sciences, inſtituted by the Queen in the year 1779, though it has not added much to the ſtock of general knowledge, has produced a few uſeful memoirs relative to

the ſtate of agriculture, and the natural productions of Portugal.

If an excurſion from Liſbon is propoſed, it will be neceſſary to procure a paſſport from the intendant general of the police, which will be beſt obtained by the aſſiſtance of Mr. Williams. The paſſport is not often examined; but the inferior officers of juſtice, in different parts of the country, would not fail to make the want of it a pretext for inſulting and extorting money from a ſtranger. The moſt favourable part of the year for travelling is during the months of March and April; as the ſeaſon advances, the heat of the weather becomes too intenſe, and another grievance, by no means inconſiderable to the traveller in Portugal, ariſing from the increaſe of vermin, is then more difficult to be avoided. The country affords many new objects of curioſity to the reſearches of the botaniſt and mineralogiſt. Its moſt ſtriking features

tures conſiſt of barren and rugged mountains, foreſts of pine and cork, extenſive heaths, and ſandy waſtes. Vineyards, orange and lemon gardens, and plantations of olive, hedged with aloes, are agreeably interſperſed; and vallies are frequently ſeen in which a rivulet ſupplies all the coolneſs and luxuriancy of vegetation which is to be found in the moſt favoured climate. With all its natural advantages, ſuch is the neglect of cultivation, that Portugal does not produce one half of the grain neceſſary for the conſumption of the inhabitants. This deficiency is perhaps to be attributed, in a great meaſure, to the unequal diſtribution of wealth, and the general want of ſmall capitals; the opulence of the country being confined chiefly to the nobility and great merchants, who reſide almoſt conſtantly in the metropolis, and who find methods of employing their wealth with more immediate profit than agriculture, in the preſent ſtate of the lands, is capable of affording. Even

vineyards are by no means numerous, except in the province of Alto-douro, and in the neighbourhood of Liſbon, where the white wines are chiefly prepared. When the increaſed demand of England for wines had become ſo conſiderable, as to have diverted an extraordinary ſhare of huſbandry to the cultivation of the vine, the royal wine company of Oporto was eſtabliſhed, which by a monopoly in its favour has ruined the greater number of vineyards, and has proved in effect a great diſcouragement to general induſtry. The labours of the huſbandman have received of late another ſevere check in the blights of the olive tree, which have been very general for ſome years paſt, and ſeem to threaten the total deſtruction of that valuable tree as an object of cultivation. But the moral evils ariſing from bad laws, and a defective ſyſtem of government, are the moſt important in their effects on the national induſtry. It is to theſe cauſes, principally, that we are to attribute the great multitude of

beggars,

beggars, and the emigration to the Brazils, circumſtances which have long been operating in a very extenſive degree, to the prejudice of agriculture in Portugal. The ſoil in the neighbourhood of Liſbon, is fertile; and, contrary to what might be expected, exhibits no traces of volcanic origin; extenſive ſtrata of foſſile ſhells are diſcovered at a ſmall depth below its ſurface, which ſhew that it once formed the bed of the ocean. The higher parts of the mountain of Cintra conſiſt principally of granite; the baſe, where it is waſhed by the ſea, is compoſed of marble rocks. Moſt of the other mountains in Portugal, of which the elevation is not conſiderable, are calcareous.

In determining his route, the traveller muſt be guided, no leſs by the convenience of roads and conveyances, than by the importance of the places which he may wiſh to viſit. Cintra is uſually damp and cold till the beginning of May, and in the interval between leaving Liſbon

and eſtabliſhing his reſidence at this charming retreat, a week or two may be paſſed very pleaſantly at St. Ube's, where there is a good Engliſh Inn, and where an opportunity will occur, through the means of the Engliſh Conſul, of being introduced to ſome of the beſt Portugueſe ſociety. There are ſome Salt-works to be ſeen at St. Ube's, and a viſit muſt be paid to the Convent of Arabida, which, next to Cintra, is one of the moſt delightful ſpots in the kingdom.

The famous aqueduct of Sertorius will probably induce the ſtranger to viſit Evora, which is little more than a day's journey from St. Ube's; and before he returns to Liſbon, he may, if an invalid, receive ſome benefit from ſpending a little time at Beja. The Portugueſe entertain ſo high an opinion of the ſoftneſs and purity of the air of this place, that they univerſally reſort to it, when attacked by pulmonary diſorders, which are not uncommon, although the true conſumption,

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ſo fatal in the Engliſh climate, is ſcarcely known in Portugal.

The warm bath of the Caldas has long been celebrated for its remarkable efficacy in relieving rheumatic complaints; paralytic patients alſo are ſometimes ſent there from England, and often receive conſiderable benefit. The temperature of the water is about 96° of Fahrenheit; and an analyſis by Dr. Withering gave the following reſult.

128 ounces of the water were found to contain

	oz.	drams	grains
Fixed air — — —	0	4	0
Hepatic air — — —	6	4	0
Calx aerata — — —	0	0	12
Magneſia — — —	0	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Ferrum hepatis alum: — —	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Argillaceous earth — —	0	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Magneſia ſalita — — —	0	0	64
Selenetic ſalts — — —	0	0	44
Common ſalt — — —	0	0	148
Siliceous earth — — —	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$

The hoſpital erected over the ſpring by Queen Eleonora, the wife of John the

ſecond, is a very liberal eſtabliſhment; but the plan of the Bath, particularly at the ſeaſon when much company is collected at the Caldas, will afford ſome diſguſt to the delicacy of an Engliſhman. The invalid who is ſubject to complaints of the cheſt, ſhould not venture to bathe here without the advice of his phyſician.

There is a warm bath at Liſbon nearly oppoſite to the Corn-market, the temperature of which is 86° of Fahrenheit, but it diſcovers no mineral qualities to the taſte. It is extremely ſmall, and whoever wiſhes to make uſe of it, will do well firſt to ſend a ſervant to get it cleaned.

In order to reach the Caldas in a day, it will be neceſſary to have a relay of mules on the road; the additional expence of this precaution will be amply compenſated to the invalid, who will in this manner avoid the diſguſt and inconvenience of paſſing the night at a Portu-

gueſe

gueſe Inn. When a chaiſe is diſmiſſed at a diſtance from Liſbon, the time neceſſary for its return muſt be paid for at the cuſtomary rate of half a moidore for every day.

As the traveller will meet with very good accommodations at the Caldas, he will probably find it convenient to make it his principal place of reſidence, while he viſits, by ſhort excurſions, Obidos, Alcobaça and other places in the neighbourhood. As Alcobaça is four leagues diſtant from the Caldas, and the Portugueſe inn there very indifferent, a letter of introduction, which may procure accommodations at the Convent, will be found very deſirable. This convent is the richeſt in the kingdom, and inhabited chiefly by the younger ſons of noble families, whoſe courſe of life is ſuch as might be expected from the union of wealth with idleneſs, ignorance, and ſuperſtition. A linen manufactory and the remains of an old Mooriſh caſtle here, will

will perhaps intereſt the traveller more than the Convent, which is worth viſiting for no other reaſon, than becauſe it affords a good general ſpecimen of the preſent ſtate of monaſtic manners in this country.

Batalha, which is a day's journey from the Caldas will be more conveniently viſited from *Marinha*, where the noble glaſs manufactory of Mr. Steevens preſents a picture of Engliſh liberality and induſtry, highly gratifying to the vanity of his countrymen. From this place an excurſion may alſo be made to *Leiria*. Batalha is famous for a Dominican convent, erected by King John the Firſt, in commemoration of a battle in which he defeated the King of Caſtile, who diſputed his title to the crown. The chapel to this convent is one of the moſt beautiful Gothic buildings in Europe.

From Cintra a ride muſt be taken to Mafra; where, as the Portugueſe inn is very

very tolerable, it will be better to paſs the night, than to incur the fatigue of riding back to Cintra the ſame day. The convent and palace of Mafra, (for it has a claim to either title,) is perhaps the fineſt modern ſtructure in Portugal. It was built by John the Fifth, and though no expence has been ſpared to render it worthy of royal magnificence, a ſtyle of ſimple grandeur reigns throughout; and even the altars are exempt from that profuſion of ornament, which the Portugueſe in general ſo much affect. It contains a few good Italian paintings, and a handſome library.

I have merely pointed out a few of theſe places which may be comprized in a ſhort tour, and ſuch an one as, with proper precautions, may be ſafely undertaken by thoſe perſons, whoſe object in viſiting Portugal is rather the improvement of their health, than the gratification of their curioſity. Oporto, Coimbra, and other places of more difficult acceſs,

acceſs, will claim the attention of the more robuſt traveller.

It is only on a few great roads, that riding in a carriage is practicable; and even on theſe, mules are in general to be preferred, as they are more ſafe and expeditious, and their motion is leſs fatiguing. On many parts of his journey the invalid may procure a Burro. A mule is commonly hired for about four ſhillings a day; it is attended by a muleteer on foot, and at a regular pace of about four miles and a half an hour, will travel conveniently from thirty to forty miles every day.

If any diſputes ariſe with muleteers or inn-keepers on the road, application muſt be made to the *Juiz de Fora*, a kind of juſtice of the peace, reſiding in every town, who is generally equitable and polite to ſtrangers.

The traveller ſhould furniſh himſelf with ſheets and a mattraſs, and, if his ſtomach

ſtomach is not yet accommodated to Portugueſe cookery, with a good ſupply of cold proviſions. A mattraſs will be more cleanly, as well as more portable, if ſtuffed with hay, which may be taken out when convenience require; and it perhaps might not be amiſs to ſubſtitute for ſheets, a linen bag, or caſe, which bag being drawn cloſe round the neck might completely exclude the inſects ſo formidable to the traveller in this country. Another precaution which will be found very conducive to the ſame end, is to have the chamber, previous to entering it, ſtrewed with moiſt ſand and carefully ſwept.

The traveller on arriving at the inn where he intends to paſs the night, is ſhewn into his chamber which is an empty room, ſeldom very clean, and often but ill ſecured againſt the wind and rain. A table, a few chairs, and a lamp are brought in, with whatever elſe may be deſired that the houſe can afford.

The

The bed is then ſpread out upon the floor or upon three boards laid acroſs iron treſſels. In ſome of the inns moſt frequented, the kitchen is generally provided with chicken ſoup, fowls ſtewed with rice and oil, ham, and excellent ſallads. Good chocolate and eggs may be had almoſt every where. The inns at preſent correſpond with the ſtate of the roads, that is to ſay, they are extremely bad; we have, however, the ſatisfaction to ſee that both are improving. New roads are making in various parts of the country, and a ſtage coach from Liſbon to Coimbra has lately been eſtabliſhed at the expence of government; the paſſengers of which are very comfortably accommodated at different inns on the road appointed for their reception. This is the firſt grand ſtep the Portugueſe have made towards facilitating the intercourſe between the ſeveral parts of the kingdom; and whoever conſiders the rapidity with which improvements of this nature uſually take place where they once begin to

be adopted, will hardly deſpair of ſeeing Portugal, in the courſe of a few years, vie with England in the comforts and luxuries of travelling accommodations.

PORTUGUESE CURRENCY.

The rea is the loweſt imaginary denomination of the Portugueſe coin. All the reſt are derived from ſome decimal multiple of the rea; thus half a vinten is ten reas, a vinten is twenty reas, a teſtoon is a hundred reas, &c.

It is aſtoniſhing that this ſimple method of reckoning by decimals, and of making the value of the coin anſwer to decimals, has not been univerſally adopted by the more enlightened ſtates of Europe. The French are taking the lead in this uſeful improvement, and are about to ſuperſede the Gothic irregularities of their coin, by decimal computation.

PORTUGUESE COPPER COINS.

Value in Engliſh Money.

	£.	s.	d
5 rea piece, equal to — —	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{6}\frac{5}{6}$
10 rea piece, or half vinten = —	0	0	$0\frac{2}{4}\frac{7}{6}$
20 rea piece, or a vinten = —	0	0	$1\frac{7}{13}$

PORTUGUESE SILVER COINS.

50 reas, or half a teſtoon = —	0	0	$3\frac{3}{8}$
60 reas, or a three vinten piece =	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{6}$
100 reas, or a teſtoon = — —	0	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$
120 reas, or a ſix vinten piece = —	0	0	$8\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{6}$
200 reas, or a ten vinten piece, or half an old crown — — =	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
240 reas, a twelve vinten piece, or half a new crown — =	0	1	$4\frac{1}{3}$
400 reas, an old crown = —	0	2	3
480 reas, a new crown = — —	0	2	$8\frac{2}{5}$

PORTUGAL GOLD COINS.

480 reas, a gold new crown = —	0	2	$8\frac{2}{5}$
600 reas, a ſix teſtoon piece = —	0	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$
800 reas, an eight teſtoon piece, or ſixth of a moidore — =	0	4	6
1200 reas, a twelve teſtoon piece, or a quarter of a moidore — =	0	6	9
1600 reas, a ſixteen teſtoon piece, or quarter of a *piece* — =	0	9	0
2400 reas, half a moidore = — —	0	13	6
4800 reas, a moidore = — —	1	7	0
6400 reas, a *piece* = — —	1	16	0

In

In order to facilitate the reckonings by reas, the value of their decimal multipies in Engliſh money is annexed.

				£.	s.	d.
1 rea is equal to		—		0	0	$0\frac{27}{4000}$
10 reas =	—	—		0	0	$0\frac{27}{400}$
20 reas =	—	—		0	0	$1\frac{7}{200}$
40 reas =	—	—		0	0	$2\frac{7}{100}$
80 reas =	—	—		0	0	$5\frac{2}{5}$
100 reas =	—	—		0	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$
1000 reas, or, a mil-rea		=		0	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$

The paper money is reckoned entirely by mil-reas. The loweſt notes are 5 mil-reas: the moſt common are thoſe of 10 mil-reas. Like all other governments veſted with an unwholeſome power, the Portugueſe continually ſaps the foundation of public credit, and the paper money in conſequence experiences ſudden and exceſſive depreciations. Lately a new board has been eſtabliſhed, which for the time has leſſened the evil; but no growth of political improvement can be expected, where the root is not deeply fixed in a juſt repreſentation of the people.

LOSS BY EXCHANGING ENGLISH MONEY INTO PORTUGUESE.

An Engliſh guinea paſſes at Liſbon for 3600 reas, which is 134 reas, or nine-pence leſs than its value in England.

An Engliſh crown paſſes for eight teſtoons, which is 89 reas, or ſix-pence leſs than its value in England.

The ſtandard of the Portugueſe gold coin is the ſame as that of the Engliſh; but the ſtandard of the Portugueſe ſilver coin is conſiderably lower than that of the Engliſh.

MEASURES OF PORTUGAL.

LONG MEASURE.

			Feet.	Inches.
1 braça = 2 varas, equal to	—		7	$2\frac{1}{4}$
1 vara = 5 palmos =	—		3	$7\frac{1}{8}$
1 palmo = 8 pollegadas =	—		0	$8\frac{5}{8}$
1 covedo = 3 palmos =	—		2	$1\frac{7}{8}$

N. B.

N. B. Woollen cloth is ſold by the *covedo*; linen by the *var*, which are each divided into quarters and *eitavas*, or eighths.

WINE MEASURE.

			Galls.	Quts.	Pints.
1 almude =	12 canados =	—	4	2	0
1 canado =	4 quartels =	—	0	0	3
1 quartel =	—	—	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$

CORN MEASURE.

			Qrs.	Buſh.	Pecks.
1 moy =	15 fangas =	—	3	0	0
1 fanga =	4 alquiers =	—	0	1	$2\frac{6}{15}$
1 alquier =	—	—	0	0	$1\frac{3}{5}$

N. B. A pipe of coals is 16 fangas; and a ſanga of coals is 8 alquiers. A pipe of coals is conſequently 128 alquiers, which at $2\frac{1}{2}$ alquiers the buſhel, make $51\frac{1}{2}$ buſhels Engliſh; 20 alquiers make 1 quarter Engliſh; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ alquiers are equal to an Engliſh buſhel.

A *moy* of ſalt is the ſame meaſure as a moy of corn.

WEIGHTS

WEIGHTS OF PORTUGAL.

			English Avoirdupois Weight.		
			lbs.	oz.	drachs.
1 quintal	= 4 aroubas =	—	132	0	0
1 aroba	= 32 aratos =	—	33	0	0
1 arato	= 16 onças =	—	1	0	8
1 onça	= 8 oitavas =	—	0	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$
1 oitava	= 72 grains =	—	0	0	$1\frac{1}{16}$

FINIS.

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